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resin. Other methods of manufacture will be obvious to those of ordinary skill in the art having the benefit of this disclosure.

Exemplary dimensions for one embodiment of the tray 100 are as follows: The length 112 can be between nine and twelve inches, such as ten inches. One illustrative length 112 may be 10.380 inches. Similarly, the width 113 can be between eight and eleven inches, such as nine inches. One illustrative width 113 is 9.250 inches. The height 114 can be between one and three inches. One illustrative height 114 is 1.750 inches.

In one embodiment, the tray 100 includes three main compartments: a first compartment 101, a second compartment 102, and a third compartment 103. The first compartment 101 is separated from the second compartment 102 by a first barrier 105. The second compartment 102 is separated from the third compartment 103 by a second barrier 106.

In one embodiment, the compartments are open from the top of the tray 100—the top being opposite the base members of the tray 100—and are bounded on the bottom by a first base member 107, a second base member 108, and a third base member 109. The compartments are bounded on the sides by a perimeter wall 110. In the illustrative “open top” embodiment of FIG. 1, the perimeter wall 110 ends in a horizontal flange 111 extending substantially orthogonally from the perimeter wall 110. It will be clear to those of ordinary skill in the art having the benefit of this disclosure that embodiments other than that shown in FIG. 1 are possible without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. For instance, the top of the tray 100 could have a hinged or snap-coupled lid that is opened or removed to reveal the compartments there beneath.

In one illustrative embodiment, the tray 100 is configured to hold or otherwise accommodate all of the necessary devices and materials to perform a catheter-based procedure on a patient. Said differently, the tray 100 is configured to hold not only the catheter assembly, but the medical devices corresponding to catheter use as well. Using one illustrative procedure as an example, the following devices will be used: a syringe holding sterile water, a syringe holding lubricating jelly or another equivalent lubricant, a catheter assembly, skin cleansing or preparation materials, and a specimen jar. The various compartments and features of the tray 100 shown in FIGS. 1-6 will be described for use with these devices. As will be described in more detail below, additional objects can be included with the tray, such as one or more towels, a drape to cover the patient, rubber gloves, hand sanitizing materials, swab sticks, a securement device, a Foley insert tag, a printed instruction pamphlet, and so forth. The syringe holding sterile water, syringe holding lubricating jelly, catheter assembly, and specimen jar are used for illustration purposes only, as it will be clear that other objects may be added to or substituted for these objects. Further, subsets of these objects may be used.

In one embodiment suitable for procedures using the syringe holding sterile water, syringe holding lubricating jelly, catheter assembly, and specimen jar, in one embodiment, the tray 100 is configured such that these objects are ordered in accordance with their use during the procedure. For example, in one embodiment the tray 100 includes a first compartment 101 for accommodating one or more syringes, a second compartment 102 for accommodating the catheter assembly, and a third compartment 103 for accommodating the specimen jar. These devices stowed in the various compartments will be illustrated and described with respect to FIGS. 7-10 below. The discussion of FIGS. 1-6 will

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include the features of the tray 100 that make the tray 100 suitable for accommodating these devices.

For example, in one embodiment the first compartment base member 107 includes a stair-stepped contour 115 suitable for accommodating a plurality of syringes at different heights. For example, a first step portion 116 of the stair-stepped contour 115 may be at a different height within the tray 100 than a second step portion 117 of the stair-stepped contour. In the illustrative embodiment of FIGS. 1-6, the first step portion 116—which is disposed farther from the first barrier 105 than the second step portion 117—is shallower than the second step portion 117. Said differently, the second step portion 117 is disposed at a greater depth within the tray 100 than the first step portion 116.

The stair-stepped contour 115 can be used as mnemonic device when multiple syringes are stored within the first compartment 101. For example, it may be intuitive that a syringe placed on a higher step portion may need to be used first. This intuition is further enforced when the higher step portion is disposed farther to the left in a left-to-right usage configuration. Thus, a user receives a mnemonic reminder to use a syringe disposed on the first step portion 116 prior to a syringe disposed on the second step portion 117, as it is both higher and farther to the left.

Where syringes are stowed in the first compartment 101, the first compartment base member 107 can further be configured for syringe ease of use. For example, in one embodiment the first compartment base member 107 is inclined relative to other compartment base members. In the illustrative embodiment of FIGS. 1-6, the second compartment base member 108 and third compartment base member 109 are substantially coplanar with each other. Further, the second compartment base member 108 and third compartment base member 109 are generally flat in these views, although it will be clear to those of ordinary skill in the art having the benefit of this disclosure that contours could be incorporated into one or both of these base members.

In this illustrative embodiment, however, the first compartment base member 107 is configured to be inclined relative to one or both of the second compartment base member 108 and third compartment base member 109. As such, the stair-stepped contour 115 forms a ramp upon which syringes may be placed so that the plunger of each syringe is predisposed to project upward and out of the tray 100. Said differently, the stair-stepped contour 115 is configured such that the first step portion 116 and the second step portion 117 are disposed in a non-parallel orientation relative to the second compartment base member 108. This configuration makes it easier for a medical services provider to grasp the syringes and remove them from the tray 100.

The first compartment base member 107 may include other features suitable for accommodating one or more syringes as well. In one embodiment, one or both of the first step portion 116 and second step portion 117 include recesses 118, 119 for accommodating a syringe flange. These recesses 118, 119 generally function to prevent the syringes from sliding lengthwise within the first compartment 101. Similarly, in one embodiment one or both of the first step portion 116 and the second step portion 117 include protrusions 120 that help to prevent the syringes from sliding laterally within the first compartment 101.

In one embodiment, one or both of the first barrier 105 and the second barrier 106 include openings disposed therein. In the illustrative embodiment shown in FIGS. 1-6, the first barrier 105 includes a first opening 121 between the first compartment 101 and the second compartment 102. Simi-